

County Convention.

The voters of Meigs County, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of slavery into the territories; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited to meet in Mass Convention, at the COURT HOUSE in POMEROY, on THURSDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing three delegates to the State Convention to be held in Columbus on the 29th instant, and for such other business as may be presented. By order of the

REPUBLICAN CEN. COM.

State Convention.

The time has again arrived for action.—Important Elections, State and National are at hand; and it is deemed expedient that the people of Ohio take counsel together—for which purpose a STATE CONVENTION, composed of delegates from the several counties is appointed to be held in Columbus on Thursday the 29th day of May next, when will be nominated candidates for the Judge of the Supreme Court; Member of the Board of Public Works; Commissioner of Common Schools; six Delegates at large for the State of Ohio to the National Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to nominate President and Vice President of the United States, and at Electoral Ticket for Ohio. The people of Ohio, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise—opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration—opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories—in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State—and in favor of restoring the action of the government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are cordially invited to co-operate in choosing delegates to the State Convention, and otherwise furthering the objects in view.

It is expected of the people in the respective counties that they take prompt action for the choice of Delegates; and for this purpose it is recommended that they assemble at their several county seats, on the 22d day of May next, and designate the number of Delegates to which their county may be entitled, viz: one Delegate for each 500 votes cast for the Republican ticket at the last October election and one additional Delegate for each fractional excess of 250 votes—no county having less than one Delegate. And for the purpose of choosing three Delegates from each Congressional District to the National Convention, it is recommended that a convention be held in each Congressional District at the same place where the last Congressional District Convention was held, (unless otherwise agreed by the local committees,) on or before the 31st day of May.

A. P. STONE,
L. G. VAN SLYKE,
WM. DENNISON, Jr.,
O. FOLLETT,
J. H. COULTER,

State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, April 22, 1856.

DOUGLAS AND LANE.—Stephen A. Douglas is a shrewd little fellow. It takes him to get out of a scrape. A short time since, when Gen. Cass offered the memorial of the Free State settlers of Kansas, enclosing a copy of their Constitution, little Doug objected to its reception, because, he alleged, Gen. Lane, who brought it to Washington had altered the language of the Constitution. This was a grave charge—no less than forgery. Gen. Lane wrote a reply, but as he could not be heard in the Senate, he published it in the papers. Now, Gen. Lane is known to be a fighting man, and the "little giant" is not slow in boasting of what he can do in that line. Everybody expected a duel. Well, Gen. Lane sent a copy of his document, and a challenge. For once in his life, Douglas was puzzled. He did not know what to do. He asked until 9 o'clock to reply. The time arrived, and he then asked until 4 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, he asked until Monday morning. On Monday, he sent a note to Lane, repeating the charges, but refusing to fight. He does not refuse because he is opposed to duelling. If he did, the world might give him credit for moral courage, whatever they might think of his physical cowardice. On the contrary, he rests upon his privilege as a Senator. His reasons may thus be summed up:

First.—Other Senators used language equally objectionable.
Second.—The Senate rejected the memorial by a large majority.
Third.—Gen. Cass would not vouch for its genuineness.
Fourth.—Rumors of the purpose of a hostile meeting promulgated through the press, of which my request for an explanation was the forerunner.

Fifth.—As Chairman of the Committee on Territories, it was his duty to compare the memorials; and for what he has said, stands behind his privilege and constitutional protection.
The truth is Douglas is a coward, as most knaves are. He believes in others fighting duels—he extorts it honorably; but he dare not fight himself. He would be extremely obliged, if some gentleman would shoot Gen. Lane; but he is afraid if he should shoot at Lane, his hand might tremble so that he might miss him, and then Lane might shoot the "little giant," and then Douglas could not be the next President of the United States, as he expects to be.

TRANSFER AGENT.—Last winter, the new Sinking Fund Commissioners of Ohio, appointed R. M. Corwin, of Cincinnati, Transfer Agent in the city of New York, for the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt. It becomes due, in place of the State debt, the Senate, however, re-

fused to confirm the appointment; and the Fund Commissioners refused to make any other communication to the Senate. Since the adjournment the Commissioners ratified the appointment of Mr. C., and informed him of the fact. But Mr. Corwin replied that, under the circumstances, he will not accept the office. This agency is one of the most lucrative offices in the State, and Mr. Corwin's declination shows one thing, at least, viz: that he thinks more of personal honor than a lucrative office.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton having resigned his office, and Mr. Corwin declining, the Ohio Life Insurance Company has been appointed to take charge of the Agency.

We publish this week a poem from a new contributor. There is evidently some music in "Minnie." We trust this may not be the last time we shall hear from her. It is not often we receive original rhymes which we consider worthy of publication, and many an effusion intended for the Telegraph, has found its way into an old flour barrel instead.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—A subscriber encloses \$1.00 to be placed to his credit, saying: "I do not know whether I am indebted or not; but from your recent invitation to pay up, I conclude that just now you might have more than an ordinary demand for money."

We have some "old slogs" on our list who seem to think printers never have any demand for money at all—at least they act as if they thought so. Now, we wish to understand that we never intimate our need of money, when we can do without it conveniently, and our friend was right in supposing that we have more than an ordinary demand; though he is mistaken in the supposed cause.

THE LAWS.—Next week we shall publish the Bank Law, which must be voted upon by the people at the next general election; and if a majority of the people vote in favor of it, it will become a law, if not, not. This law, with what have already been published, will complete the list selected by the Auditor, Probate Judge, and Prosecuting Attorney of this county for publication, though not more than one-sixth of the entire number enacted have been selected.

All the laws published in the Telegraph are of especial interest to the people of this county, and should be carefully read and preserved. We have no room for comments on any of them. Each law speaks for itself.

After next week, we shall have more room for general news and political and miscellaneous reading matter, and shall devote considerable time, and use great care in its selection.

If we had space, we should like to extract largely from the Kansas City Enterprise of last week. As we cannot do this, we content ourselves with inserting the following card, which appears among the advertisements in that paper:

J. W. JOHNSON. R. T. VAN HORN.
JOHNSTON & VAN HORN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Kansas, Mo., WILL attend promptly to all business placed in their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of Claims and transactions in Real Estate. Agents to Fife & Michael, Commission Merchants, St. Louis; H. H. Robinson, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Ohio; Maj. Royal Baldwin, Kickapoo Agent, K. T.; Hon. Wm. A. Strong, Judge of Common Pleas Court, Kansas City, Mo.

Office—Corner of Main street and Levee—up stairs.
RAILROAD MEETING IN ATHENS.—A large meeting was held at the Court-House in Athens on Thursday evening last. Mr. Borland, President of the Hocking Valley Road was present, and presented the claims of his enterprise. Hon. John Welch also made some remarks upon the subject of the late law passed by the Legislature, giving Washington county the veto power. We quote a short paragraph from his speech, which expresses our own views precisely:

"As to the law of the last session, he considered it unconstitutional, both because it was not a general law, and also because its taking effect was contingent upon a vote of the people of a county. The principle of the law, moreover, was anti-democratic and unjust. It gives one community a road, and then allows that community to vote whether any body else shall have a road.—It taxes all to build a road for a few, and then allows that few to say whether the balance of community shall have a road to be built with their own money and without tax. It makes me build you a road, and then refuses to let me build my own road.—Such an unjust law could not stand longer than till the meeting of the Legislature.—He had no idea the object of the law would be effected by it. He thought if it injured either road, it would be the one which procured—unwittingly procured its passage. Mr. W. thought if any evidence was wanting, to show that the route for a railroad from this point to Baltimore, was down the valley of the Hocking, it could be found in the fact, that such laws were needed to prevent its construction. Another very strong evidence of the same fact was, that while this community had hundreds of thousands of money invested in our road, and while every property holder in the town and county had something invested in it, yet we were almost unanimous in our verdict in favor of allowing the other to be untrammelled and unobstructed."

The general impression on all hands is that the road will be built, and that speedily. We understand that no attention will be paid to the law above referred to.

KANSAS NEWS.—We might fill every column of the Telegraph this week with exciting news from Kansas, if we felt disposed to give the details from our exchanges. But we have other matters to attend to, and the best we can do is to give a brief summary of the most important items.

Sheriff Jones, who was shot in the tent, after making the arrests, is dead. An account of the circumstances attending this murder may be found in another column.

The opinion is gaining ground that he was murdered by some desperado belonging to the "Border Ruffians," for the purpose of creating an excitement against the Free State men, and precipitating a conflict between them and the U. S. troops, while the Congress committee are engaged in their investigations. If so, it is likely to fail of producing the desired effect. The Free State men all disapprove of the act, and condemn the assassin, and will use their best efforts to bring him to justice.

A large number of arrests have been made by the U. S. troops for alleged disobedience to the laws of the bogus legislature. The U. S. authorities are determined to enforce these laws at all hazards, and the Free State men have determined not to resist the general government, but will not obey the local authorities constituted by the legislature.—No effort has been made to arrest any body for murdering Dow or Brown, or any "Cider Free State man"; but the moment any of the myrmidons of the Slave Power—the Border Ruffians—is cut down, heaven and earth must be turned, if need be, to arrest the guilty party. The General Government has become the special patron saint of Slavery and "Ruffianism"; but even simple justice is denied to any man who dares to raise his voice in favor of Freedom. How long shall these things be? Thank God, the ballot box is not yet outlawed in the Free States! Then let every man who has the least spark of manhood, and the least love of liberty, prepare to hurl those who now disgrace our general government in the eyes of the civilized world, from their exalted positions, and place men there who have not yet been blotted from their minds the deeds of our Revolutionary sires—men who will still allow FREEDOM a voice in this boasted land of liberty.

Walker the Filibuster.
This scoundrel, at last accounts, was still unhung. The account sent to this country of his recent battle at Rivas, turns out to be an exaggeration of the grossest kind. Reliable information has reached this country, that Walker's loss was about equal to that of the Costa Ricans—150 each—and that Walker was forced to retreat in the night. The rank and file of his filibustering army are much dissatisfied, and are anxious to return to the States; but Walker has placed such impediments in their way that it is impossible. They are paid off in scrip, which is utterly worthless. Not one in fifty has money enough to pay his passage home.—If he had, there appears to be an understanding with the steamers to prevent it, by throwing obstacles in the way. There seems to be little prospect now of his success. He has succeeded in one thing, however, and that is in embittering the natives of that country against our government and people.

Walker is now making an effort to manufacture sympathy and procure aid from this country. He has written a letter to Senator Weller to effect this object, and it is even asserted that it is seriously in contemplation to force President Pierce into a recognition of this land pirate's pretended government.—Douglas has already declared himself in favor of it, Weller is its strong advocate, Cushing and Davis are urging it strongly. The only question with Pierce is, What effect will it have upon his prospects for a nomination by the Cincinnati Convention? He cares not if the whole civilized race will regard the act with scorn and contempt, he cares not if it does give the lie direct to all his pretended efforts to prevent filibusters from leaving our shores; he cares not if it will send his name to posterity as that of a monster, totally devoid of common honesty—his only question is, Will it aid his re-nomination? If it will, Walker shall be recognized. The delicate relations existing between this country and Great Britain have been rendered much more delicate, and difficult of settlement by this same filibustering Walker, and had it not been for the apparent sincerity of President Pierce's efforts to prevent the scoundrels from leaving this country, our country might have been even more involved in war with Great Britain.—Suppose now, after all these protestations of good faith with England, this government recognizes Walker! What will be thought of us as a nation? Why, that we are deceitful, treacherous, and base. What else can be thought? Look at it one moment.—A pirate attacking a weak and defenceless nation, without any declaration of war, or previous cause of war, a nation which had always been at peace with this government. Our government denounce the act—prevent men from engaging in it; and then, at the most critical moment, the pirate and his army are nearly conquered, our government steps in, recognizes his government as legitimate, and sends him aid and succor.

But, it is said, to this country, as they did Texas, and a portion of Mexico.—They persuaded Walker to go there and promised him aid; and the slave power was obeyed. Well, we predict that Pierce will yield, and that the recognition of this scoundrel's filibustering will be made part of the Democratic Platform in Cincinnati Convention.

O YES! O YES!—The next term of the Court of Common Pleas for Meigs County will commence on Thursday May 27th.

REMEMBER THE County Convention on Saturday May 22d.

JEWELRY.—See advertisement of Francis Dammer. He may be found in the building next above this office. His stock is worth looking at. Call and see.

TAILORING.—Those in want of tailoring are respectfully invited to read the advertisement of Messrs Howe & Jenkins, in another column. They may be found under this office.

I. O. O. F.—In another column may be found the programme for the Odd Fellows' celebration at Gallipolis next Saturday.—We regret that it was received too late for publication last week. We are in favor of it, and hope it will be successful.

ALL persons having wills to settle the estate of the deceased, are notified that the will of the deceased, is now on file in the office of the probate judge.

INVESTING OF WASHINGTON.—This long looked for work has at last made its appearance. It would be vain in us to speak of its merits. The biography of America's greatest patriot and statesman, written by America's greatest author, must be some-

thing worth preserving. As it is published by subscription, it can only be procured of agents. Remington & Halliday are agents for this place.

FATAL AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.—Mr. Herbert, a member of Congress from California, had a difficulty with the waiters at Willard's Hotel in Washington on the 8th inst. It seems that he came in to breakfast about 11 o'clock, and the head waiter remonstrating against preparing his meal at that hour, a fight ensued, in which several of the waiters and others engaged. Mr. Willard drew a pistol and shot Keating the head waiter through the heart, killing him instantly.

An investigation was had before Justices Birch and Smith, who bound Herbert over to the criminal court, and refused to admit him to bail, placing him in charge of the U. S. Marshal. Application has been made to the criminal court for his release by a writ of habeas corpus. Knowing the character of hotel waiters and Congressmen for insolence, we forbear expressing any opinion, until we have all the facts before us.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We have received but one number this year—that for April. This is undoubtedly owing to the neglect of those in charge to police the work properly, during our long absence from home.—Peterson is one of our favorites. If the publishers will forward us the back numbers for this year, and the November number of last year, we promise to make amends for the past.

"SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL." is the title of a new work, by the author of "Salad for the Solitary," just issued from the press of Dewitt & Davenport, N. Y., and for sale by Remington & Halliday. Price \$1.25.

It is a queer book, by a queer author.—Full of fun, wit, and anecdote, culled from the writings and sayings of eminent men, on various subjects, and carefully arranged.—For a steamboat ride or a lonely hour, one can hardly find a better companion, certainly none more full of playful jokes and witticisms. Get it, and read it. We spent a few hours over its pages yesterday, and found so many good things, want of space alone prevents us from giving some of them to our readers.

A DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN POLICY.—Here is something for K. N.'s particularly, and voters generally. It would hurt nobody to read it, and might do great good. There are some things in it which we like, and some which we cannot endorse. Had we time and space it would afford us pleasant review the entire work, and present our views of this delicate yet important question in full. The present work is written by Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, member of Congress from New York. It is published by Remington & Halliday. All we have time to say at present is that it is the most interesting work we have yet read on that subject, and it contains very many important facts, not found elsewhere.

AGAIN, we are compelled to leave out a large quantity of news, and interesting reading matter selected for this number. Have patience, friends. We shall make it all right soon.

THE ASSASSINATION OF SHERIFF JONES. LAWRENCE K. T., Thursday April 24. To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat: Knowing that your regular correspondent is debarrd from writing you by this mail, I volunteer a few lines that will be of public interest. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas county, was shot last night about 10 o'clock, and it is expected that his wound will prove fatal. The attending circumstances were these: On Saturday and Sunday last, he made two unsuccessful attempts to arrest S. N. Wood and others, for old offences, for which he has held warrants for several months, and never sought to enforce. Our people were unwilling to recognize him or his authority. He had a small posse with him from Leocompton each time, but he took away none of our men under such circumstances. He seemed greatly exasperated and swore he would have them at any cost of life or money.

He made Leocompton his headquarters, where Shannon, Oliver, Stringfellow, Whitfield, and others were in control; directing all his movements, and intending to get up some foray just on the verge of the examination by the Washington Committee, to prejudice them against the squatters of the Territory. Shannon sent to Leavenworth for troops to assist Jones in making his arrests, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, he rode into town at the head of ten or twelve dragoons, fully armed.—Wood, and those he came more particularly to arrest, were not in town, and were advised to leave, to prevent and avoid difficulty at that time. But they soon found twelve others who were arrested and marched through the streets under guard of U. S. dragoons, like culprits. Many of our people were very indignant at this; still they were all arrested and taken to the room prepared for them without the least resistance, and even one U. S. officer with such instructions as they have, could have accomplished the same, for we will never resist the authority and arms of the U. S.

As night came on, however, I feared there would be further disturbance, still we expected nothing more serious than abusing Jones, or something of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, some desperado whose impulses were beyond control, shot Jones as he was sitting in a tent occupied by the dragoons; but no trace can be found or any evidence to fix the guilt upon any particular person. Our citizens will deprecate the act very much, and will use every means to bring the assassin to justice. The lieutenant in command has sent to Leavenworth for a larger force, but we apprehend no further demonstration. Jones is alive this morning, but is considered very dangerously wounded. The ball entered between the shoulder blades near his neck, and probably injured the spine. It is hoped the public will withhold judgment until further investigations are made public.

RANDOLPH. INYING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—This long looked for work has at last made its appearance. It would be vain in us to speak of its merits. The biography of America's greatest patriot and statesman, written by America's greatest author, must be some-

thing worth preserving. As it is published by subscription, it can only be procured of agents. Remington & Halliday are agents for this place.

THANKS.—To F. H. Sidebottom for late California papers. Mr. S., we believe is now residing at Nevada City, doing well.—From a hasty glance through the papers we are inclined to think there has been but little improvement in the morals of the people of the land of gold. The papers are filled with accounts of fights, murders, masquerades, rows, riots, fires, horse-races, gambling, &c., &c. The Sacramento Union is a large and beautiful sheet—equal to our best eastern or western newspapers. The daily is \$18.00 per annum the weekly \$5.00.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—For the benefit of all concerned, we again publish a synopsis of the laws governing newspapers, editors, publishers and subscribers. Cut it out, and paste it in your hat, all ye who are in arrears for three or four years.

1. If subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers can continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible (all they send their bill, and order the papers discontinued).

4. If any subscribers remove to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncolled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Important from Europe. QUEBEK, May 8.—Steamer North America arrived at seven o'clock last evening, with Liverpool dates.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The military are disbanded. The admiral has ordered all light houses to be lighted and all buoys to be laid down in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland and Baltic and White Seas.

Breadstuffs drooping. Weather very favorable for agricultural purposes.

LONDON.—Flour has declined 1s. Other articles generally unchanged.

Makin's circular says trade exhibited little variation since Friday. Wheat and flour steady. Indian corn in better request and sixpence higher; good qualities of brand flour advanced 6d to 1s. At Manchester higher prices are demanded but sales limited. At Glasgow market for pig iron was excited. Large speculative demand.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 1/8 for money.

The French army is being placed on a peace footing.

The Naval Review at Spithead to day is composed of 240 steamers carrying 3,000 guns, manned by 30,000 marines.

Lord Clarendon has declined a Marquis offered by the Queen.

PARIS.—Trade is improving.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. In corn there is a downward tendency. Wheat tending upward.

VIENNA, 18th.—The King of Prussia ratified peace on Friday last. The Turkish ratification took place at Constantinople on the 14th.

Letters from the Crimea state that preparations continued for the departure of the army.

Arrival of the America. HALIFAX, May 8.—The steamship America, for Boston, arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., being three days later news than that brought by the North America at Quebec.

It is reported that Great Britain has given way in the negotiation with the United States on the Central American questions, but that Mr. Crampin will not be recalled.

The London papers have obtained a copy of the treaty of peace, and its contents are such as was anticipated.

Russia has made slight concessions of the frontier of Bessarabia. Kars and the Crimea are mutually returned; the service remains as at present. Moldavia and Wallachia are to have a constitution, for which there is to be a commission prepared at once.

The London States that the Cabinet decision, and will make concessions in the matter of Central American affairs, but have determined not to recall Mr. Crampin.

The papers relating to Central American affairs have been laid before Parliament; but no action has yet been taken upon them. The enlistment document would be ready in a few days. The London papers have succeeded in obtaining an advanced copy of the Treaty of Peace.

THE MASSACRE AT PANAMA. The passengers from California, who with the passengers from the Atlantic side, were at Panama during the attack of the natives on the Americans, have most of them arrived at New York, and are furnishing the papers of that city with the sickening details. There is now no doubt the attack was premeditated on the part of the natives. The opening of the Railroad has put an end to the hiring of mules for crossing the Isthmus, and has otherwise injured the petty trade of the ignorant population, inspiring all classes with an idea that the commerce of the place was being destroyed because it could no longer be transacted by muleteers and petty shop keepers. The attack was to punish those who had brought these injuries upon them, and to remunerate themselves by robbery for their losses in being displaced from the business that the transit across the Isthmus had built up. This is the progress of the South.

At Panama on their way to the steamer J. Stephens, but owing to the low tide they were detained on shore. A portion of the passengers by the Cortez from San Francisco, were also stopping at the several hotels in the vicinity of the depot. There could not have been less than 1,000 or 2,000 Americans congregated about the railroad terminus. About sunset a difficulty occurred between one of the Illinois passengers and one of the negroes, which was freely joined by friends on both sides, and a general row now commenced. Pistols, bowie knives, swords, muckers, clubs and rocks were freely used, and with deadly effect. The Americans were generally unarmed, having only a few small revolvers, and consequently after a short struggle had to yield the ground. The natives were reinforced by large numbers. They now made an attack upon the different hotels, and drove all the inmates out, many of whom sought safety, as they supposed, in the depot building.

About this time the police (God save the term) was called in requisition; but instead of attempting to restore order, it is positively known that a portion of them joined the negroes and made the assault upon the depot. The police and negroes fired upon the crowd, and drove every man, woman and child from the building, who in their fright ran in every direction—some to the boats, and others to the thick brush and woods, where they remained during the night, and with the expectation of being murdered when daylight appeared. A large number were fortunate enough to get on board of the small steamer, and were conveyed to the J. L. Stephens.

After the natives had accomplished their work of death, and dispersed all from the ground, they commenced plundering the baggage and treasure, all of which the rascals obtained. They then commenced to tear up the railroad track, and to pull down the telegraph poles, and destroyed both railroad and telegraphic offices. They were aware that the express goods would be brought over from Aspinwall that night, and had laid their plans to seize them. They tore up the track in the vicinity of the depot, in order that the engine might run off; but through the exertions of Mr. Williams, (a conductor on the road) the express train was stopped by his signals before reaching the fatal point, and the lives of those on board, and the goods, were saved, and the train put back to Aspinwall, where it remained at the time the Philadelphia sailed.

I have no means of knowing the number killed and wounded. There were twenty-five Americans found dead morning, most of whom were passengers on the Cortez, but this number is probably not half that were murdered. Of the number of natives killed, but little could be ascertained; but few, comparatively, I think, were slain.

During the night some scattering Americans were picked up from time to time by the police, and escorted to the gates of the city, with the requisition of from \$5 to \$20 each for so doing, and in several instances they were robbed of all money, watches, and other effects found upon their persons, and their lives threatened in case of resistance.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities, the Governor of Panama and the American Consul were on the ground, but their exertions to quiet the riot proved ineffectual. It is reported by the first instance tried to restore order, but afterwards encouraged the murder and plunder. My slight acquaintance with Gov. Des forbids me from giving any credence to the latter report.

The Spanish portion of the inhabitants of Panama were much frightened. Every house and place of business was instantly closed and barred, and but few ventured out upon the balconies during the night. The hotels in the city were closed and guarded until morning.

Of the amount of money and other effects lost by the passengers I can give but an imperfect idea. It is supposed by many that not less than \$100,000 would cover the amount. True it is that a large sum is lost, and much more probably than ever will be ascertained.

The Columbus Fact states that R. S. McEwen, late Clerk of the Ohio Penitentiary, is engaged in writing a history, to be entitled "The Mysteries of the Ohio Penitentiary," embellished with cuts, to commence on the 8th of May, 1856, at the time A. G. Dimmock took charge of the institution—and closing at the end of the administration of J. B. Builes. Mac has the material for making a good book. Look out for some rich developments.

Recently a family of emigrants from near Coldwater, started for Kansas. At St. Louis, the father went, in company with some friends, to visit a place of amusement, and left them to return to his hotel, which he never reached. His wife remained with the family several days, but was unable to learn any trace of him, and started to return home. Near Sturgis, the constant thought of her calamity bereft her of reason, and throwing what money she had into the lap of her youngest child, she precipitated herself under the cars, and was instantly killed.

The Washington correspondent of the North American under date of April 30, says: The recent telegraphic statement, that forgeries of land warrants to the extent of a million of acres had been discovered here, is wholly unfounded. It is true a gang of forgers in these operations were detected at New Orleans some time ago, who had their plans prepared for large issues, perhaps even to the extent represented, but the certificates and apparatus were seized by the authorities and consequently the whole scheme failed.

The British Government had definitely declined the proposal made by Denmark for the capitalization of the Sound dues, expressing however, a willingness to receive new propositions.

J. G. Percival, the Post, State Geologist of Michigan, died on Friday at Chicago.

Mr. L. E. Roseburgh, a jeweler in Chicago, had \$2,000 worth of goods recently stolen from his store. The thief has not been found.

A man named Blackman was robbed of \$6,000, in checks and cash, on the cars between Buffalo and Rochester, on Friday.

The large Car Factory of Ridgeway & Co., at Columbus, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is said to be heavy.

The ladies of Portland have presented Neal Dow with a beautiful silver salver and four goblets, bearing the inscription—"Presented by the Maine Law Ladies of Portland."

At the request of the President of the Pacific Steamship Company, it is expected that the Cabinet Council will consider the expediency of sending a vessel of war to Aspinwall to protect American citizens.

From Kansas we learn that the citizens of Lawrence denounce the shooting of their persecutor, Jones, and have passed a resolution "that the attempt made in our town upon the life of J. Jones, Esq., whilst claiming to act as the sheriff of the county, was the isolated act of some malicious and evil disposed individual, unexpected and unlooked for by our community, and unavailing for any portion of them." The Herald says he will recover from his injuries. Companies B, C, G, and H, of cavalry, commanded by Col. Sumner, are in Lawrence.

Five more negroes escaped from their owners in Covington, Ky., on Sunday night last.

Harrington, who shot Lieut. Parker of the Cincinnati Police, has been held for murder, without bail.

The Worthy Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ohio, held its annual session on Tuesday last, at Akron.

Rev. James Ellis, Sr. of Lorain county, Ohio, was recently killed at Grafton, by an engine, while standing on the C. & C. Railroad track. He was somewhat deaf, and did not hear the train coming.

Prince Yurbide, Secretary to the Mexican Legation at Washington, son of a former Emperor of Mexico, afterwards Aide-de-Camp to Santa Anna, was at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sabbath last.

Six "rollers" resumed work at one of the Wheeling rolling mills on Monday. The La Belle, Virginia, Missouri and Belmont mills are now in operation.

The Commissioners for re-locating the capital of the State of Iowa have selected a site about two miles east of Fort Des Moines, in the two mile radius of the junction of the Raccoon and Des Moines rivers.

A Nicaraguan meeting was held at New Orleans on the 28th, which was addressed by Pierre Soule, late Minister to Spain. He claims great advantages to Louisiana and the South in the success of Walker, and denounces the cabinet, but not the president, for not recognizing his government. He had plenty of men, but lacked money to purchase munitions of war—two or three hundred thousand dollars would terminate the war in a few weeks. Nicaragua owed less than four millions, could well repay a loan, and all that was needed was the recognition of that government by ours, to inspire confidence, and insure raising the money. He opened a subscription on the spot, and a number put down their names—but the amount subscribed is not given in the report. Parker H. French followed, and was loudly cheered, and the meeting appointed a committee to raise the money needed.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—Every State election this spring has resulted in the total overthrow of the Slave Democracy and the triumph of the Republican and American sentiment. The first election in New Hampshire, the home of Franklin Pierce, and the most hardened, persistent and uniform Locofoco State in the Union, was a perfect Waterloo defeat of the administration. Next followed Rhode Island, where our triumph was still more signal and emphatic. Then followed Connecticut, with the same result. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly opposition. This secures all the State officers and what is of more importance, a U. S. Senator in the place of a Nebraska doughface. Thus opens the campaign for 1856. It will close by a total prostration of the Slave power in the Union.—State Journal.

The expenses of the General Government are enormously increasing. Under the present administration they have been almost doubled, and the estimate for the present year is from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Columbus, has been elected by the Board of Directors, Physician of the Ohio Penitentiary.

It affords us great pleasure to announce the unanimous re-election of Rev. Mr. Warner as Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary.

APPOINTMENT.—The Directors of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Dayton, have appointed Dr. K. McHenry Superintendent of that institution, in place of Dr. Clements, whose term expires under the new law.

CONTESTED SEAT.—The committee on Elections in the House reported on the 18th against the right of Bird B. Chapman to occupy the seat of Delegate from Nebraska. Hiram P. Bennett is the contestant. Mr. C. was the candidate of the administration at the election.

RUN ON INDIANA BANKS.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 10th inst., states that \$1,830,000 have been drawn from the Indiana Banks by the Cincinnati brokers and merchants, through Dunley, Haire & Co., within the past few weeks.